

3602. Adulteration of cassia fistula. U. S. v. 114 Pounds and 96 Pounds, More or Less, of Cassia Fistula. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5664. I. S. Nos. 3081-h, 3082-h. S. No. W-3.)

On April 6, 1914, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 114 pounds and 96 pounds, respectively, of cassia fistula remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Cal., alleging that the product had been shipped and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, the shipments arriving on or about March 16, 1914, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The 114-pound package was labeled: (On top) "A.B.117" (On side) "127-5 1/2 Cassia Fistula—Coffin Redington Company, San Francisco, California, S. C. Java 92." The 96-pound package was labeled: "106 pounds Cassia Fistula—Coffin Redington Company—San Francisco, California—From P. and V., N. Y.—W. A. T."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libels for the reason that said cassia fistula differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, in that said 114 pounds of the product contained about 28 per cent and the 96 pounds of the product contained about 21 per cent of worm-infested fruit, and was not composed entirely of the dried fruit of cassia fistula, but was composed in part of worms and worm excreta, which materially reduced the strength, quality, and purity of the article.

On April 21, 1914, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 23, 1915.*